

PASSAGE OF THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.
THE BROADWAY RAILROAD REVIVED.

Modification of the Emigrant Passenger Law.

THE MANHATTAN GAS CO. BILL PASSED.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
ALBANY, April 9, 1855.

The bill to erect Highland county was reported for the consideration of the Senate.
Mr. HARRISON reported favorably on the bill to define the law relative to slight drafts on drafts and checks.
To amend the charter of the Hobart Free College.
The New York and Brooklyn Ice Company bill.
Also, the general law relative to the same subject.
A long debate ensued on the merits of the two bills, and both were sent to the House.

Mr. ROSSMAN asked permission to introduce a bill to restrict the jurisdiction of the Marine Court in New York, but Mr. Speaker objected.

The Albany and Susquehanna railway bill was reported by the select committee on the subject. This is the town subscription bill. Half the committee were for, and half against the bill.

THE EMIGRANT PASSENGER LAWS.
Mr. PRATT presented a majority report, relative to the consideration of emigrant second class, storage and dock passengers.

Mr. WATKINS agreed to report the bill as originally framed, and had no motion on the bill was to be changed.

As reported, the bill allowed emigrant vessels to be brought to any wharf in the city—authorizing the Commissioners of Emigration to override the Common Council of the city in this matter.

Mr. PRATT explained that it was an oversight on his part, in not consulting the Senator from the 4th before he reported.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that the permission of the Common Council should be obtained by the Commissioners, before selecting the docks at which emigrants should land.

Mr. DICKINSON considered the amendments made by the committee highly proper. The Commissioners of Emigration were selected to party bias, and were as competent to attend to this matter as the City Council.

Mr. BARNES did not know but the case was a little too sweeping, but he feared if the Common Council was to control the matter, it would be difficult for the Commissioners to obtain permission. The Commissioners, however, ought to have power to select a place and erect their buildings.

Mr. BROOKS moved to re-commit the bill, with instructions to amend.

Mr. DICKINSON—Let us take the question now. No one desires to debate it further.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that the Senators from New York should be the bill to be amended so as to meet the views of the Senate. He moved to lay the question of amending to the table. Agreed to.

The Sackett Harbor and Saratoga Railway bill was again taken up in committee and debated, when the Senate went into executive session.

ATTESTED BY THE CLERK.

THE SENATE OPENED, and continued in executive session until half past seven A. M., and then adjourned.

ATTESTED BY THE CLERK.

ALBANY, April 6, 1855.

SENATE REPORTED.

To regulate the basis of security of bonds and charges for banking purposes.

To amend the act relative to Schulze county.

To define the law relative to gross night drafts.

Relative to police justices in the late city of Williamsburg.

For the appointment of taxes.

Relative to the office of clerks of banks in New York city.

To vest certain lands under water in the Mayor of New York.

The Committee of Nine reported several bills, among them the bill to dispose of the Quarantine property at Staten Island, but after some debate it was taken up.

The Second Avenue Railway bill was also taken out of the report.

Mr. WATKINS presented the minority report on the Manhattan Gas Company bill, but it was not taken up.

A. C. WILLIAMS introduced a bill authorizing town subscriptions to the Union and Bloomsburg railroads.

THE HOUSE REPORTED.

The Temperance bill, with the Senate's amendments was then announced.

Mr. O'KANE moved to lay the bill on the table, and print the amendments. Lost.

Mr. BARNES moved the reference of the subject to a committee of conference.

Mr. O'KANE moved the amendments of the Senate be concurred in.

THE SPEAKER decided the motion not debatable or amendable.

Mr. O'KANE appealed.

THE SPEAKER and the appeal was not debatable, and the House went into executive session.

Mr. O'KANE asked the consent of the House to reply to the Speaker.

Mr. MURPHY objected.

The House sustained the Speaker's decision, by ayes 74, nays 44.

Mr. WATKINS then moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

Mr. O'KANE moved the bill to be taken up.

CITY POLITICS.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This committee met on Thursday evening, at their rooms, No. 665 Broadway, Horace F. Clark, in the chair.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. GLOVER presented a report suggesting important alterations in the rules for the government of the committee, which report was adopted after a short debate.

Upon motion, the Room Committee were empowered to attend to the hiring of the room for the coming year.

Mr. JOHN Y. SAYVAGE then moved the appointment of a special committee to draft a series of resolutions expressing the sentiment of the committee upon our relations with Cuba, and upon the conduct of our administration in the premises.

Several members of the committee made remarks decidedly in approval of the motion.

Mr. BLACKBURN thought that no American could read the narrative of the course pursued by the authorities of Cuba without being struck by the enormities of the system.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

Mr. CLARK said it was not only the right but the duty of every American, and of every American administration, to demand the abolition of slavery.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.
ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NO CHANGE IN THE CRIMEA.

THE VIENNA PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Point Relative to the Danube Agreed Upon.

VERY INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

Important Manifestoes and Addresses of Alexander II.

Not an Inch of Russian Territory to be Given Up.

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.

SLAVERY NOT TO BE ABOLISHED IN CUBA.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN, JR.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

THE COLLINS MAIL STEAMSHIP, Capt. Comstock, arrived at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool on Saturday noon, the 24th ult. Our previous advice by the Asia were to the 17th ult.

The Baltic passed the Atlantic on Thursday, at 1:20 P. M., in 41 days, 10 hours, 40 minutes.

The steamer St. Louis arrived at Southampton at half past nine o'clock on the morning of the 24th March.

The Madrid Gazette contains a despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Governor of Cuba, denouncing the recent conspiracy, and stating, for the satisfaction of landowners in the island, that it is the intention of the government and of the Cortes to protect the rights of property; and that they consider slavery as one of the most sacred of rights.

The Minister informs the Governor that military forces have been sent out, and that more are to follow. He also states that the Queen thanks him, the authorities, and the troops, for having exerted themselves in putting down the conspiracy.

The Spanish Cortes, on the 17th ult., approved of the proposition of M. Girona relative to an elective Senate, and the ministerial journal, the *Reforma*, repeats the rumor that the Minister of Finance has already realized a loan of 500,000,000 reales.

The first of the four points of guarantee, namely, that the Danubian Principalities be placed under the protection of the Five Powers, had been unanimously agreed to in the Congress of Vienna.

The second point was under discussion and would probably be adopted.

The third point relative to the Black Sea was the territorial one.

Some of the German journals assert most distinctly that if the result of the Conference should not end in the restoration of peace, Austria will declare war against Russia, according to article five of the treaty of Dec. 2.

The Constitutional affirms the same fact.

The Czar Alexander has made a speech to his army; but on the whole his language is interpreted pacifically.

The siege of Sebastopol is unchanged. Lord Raglan officially admits that the Russians are making the attack stronger.

We are glad to understand by letters from Paris, that the preparations for the Emperor's departure to the Crimea are completed, but that his journey will be postponed until the rising of the Vienna Conference.

Annexed is an extract of a letter from Paris—

I have read M. E. de Girardin's pamphlet. His plan for a great peace of a great war may be taken in three lines. He proposes that, in order to spare the susceptibilities of the rank as Lord High Admiral.

We have two or three versions of the attack made by the French on the Russian redoubt, during the night of the 22nd February. They certainly took it, but were driven out of it again, and suffered considerably.

The Russians are very plucky—they have thrown up two new redoubts, still closer to the French works.

Our Pacha has now 35,000 men and 1,000 horses, and a proportionate force of artillery.

In the House of Lords the other night, Lord Lyndhurst passed in review the policy of Prussia in the Eastern question. With an artistic touch worthy of Rembrandt, he painted his Prussian Majesty in colors of the darkest hue, giving a very faithful portrait of the Prussian monarch and his policy. King Frederick William has taken to Prussia, where he finds sympathy with the King of Spain.

It is said that Nesselrode is expected at Vienna.

All England fasted—or was presumed to fast—on last Wednesday, on account of the war. The idea originated with Sidney Herbert, who thought it not a bad plan to make all England put on sackcloth and ashes for the shortcomings of the government in the management of the war.

So much, however, resulted from it, that the opinions expressed in the pulpit of every cathedral, church, chapel, and dissenting chapel, proved to be favorable to the war.

The Roebuck Committee of Investigation holds its sitting daily. It will do good in investigating against future abuses, and I have no doubt that the improved sanitary condition at Balaklava may, in some measure, be attributed to the work of the committee.

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing on March 23d, says—

The King of Naples has been pressed by Austria to give up the alliance, but King Bomba resolutely sticks to neutrality and the principles laid down by the United States as regards neutral vessels.

King Bomba is determined to be neutral, and will not carry the toleration of the theory that the flag covers the cargo, if the vessels of his Sicilian Majesty's subjects are found coasting the shores of the Black Sea.

The dispute between M. Thiers and Mr. Varon, respecting the statement published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is prolonged by a letter from General Changarnier, who denies that any such meeting took place at the house of M. Thiers, as alleged in the work above alluded to.

The evidence on each side is now equal. Dr. Varon and Count Morny affirming the fact as stated, while M. Thiers and General Changarnier give it the most positive contradiction. Thus the matter rests at present.

Lord Erskine, eldest son of the celebrated Chancellor Erskine, died at Brighton on the 19th. He was minister plenipotentiary to Washington in 1806.

In the celebrated trial Butler vs. Mountgarrett, the new verdict has been given for the defendants. This case involves the Mountgarrett peerage and £10,000 a year.

An autograph letter of George Washington was sold at auction, in London, for £5.

A deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce and Industry had an interview with the government upon the subject of the present unsatisfactory state of the law relating to bills of lading.

The London money market was easier, the stock of gold increasing.